

Edmonton Bulletin.

VOL. IX.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 10TH, 1888.

No. 19.

TELEGRAPHIC.

OTTAWA, March 2.

The senate adjourned to-day until March 13th. Chamberlain was given a dinner by the Canadian club of New York on March 2nd. Upwards of 200 covers were laid. Mr. Jamieson introduced a bill to amend the Scott act, simplifying and making it more effective, and extending it to British Columbia.

The crown prince of Germany is much thinner and looks considerably worse than a few days ago. He has written his will bequeathing his political rights to his son Prince William.

In the House to-day the petition of the Manitoba North-Western railway to be allowed to construct only twenty miles a year was read and received. The time for receiving private bills was extended to March 24th.

The conference arranged for between the federal and Manitoba governments is exciting considerable interest here. The opinion is general that disallowance is at an end. There is no talk about Major Bell's proposed line entering into the discussion at all and it is probable that the conference will be limited to the Red River Valley line.

Replying to Mr. Barron who asked, "Does the government intend to pay Mrs. Gowanlock, the widow of Gowanlock who was killed by Indians at Frog lake during the late North-West rebellion, in the same manner and to the same extent as that paid Mrs. Delaney," Hon. Mr. White stated that Gowanlock was not an employee of the government, as was Dolaney, and the widow was not therefore entitled to a pension. Moreover the firm of which Gowanlock was a member had received a bonus of \$4,200 for the construction of a mill, which never had been completed, and Mrs. Gowanlock had been paid \$907 for personal losses.

OTTAWA, March 5.

In the house a motion made by Macdowell to incorporate the Nesbitt academy, Prince Albert, was adopted.

Mr. Laurier moved for a copy of the reports of the commissioners appointed to enquire into the losses in the North West Territories during the recent rebellion.

An application is before the house again this session to incorporate the Chinook Belt and Peace River Railway. The proposed line is intended to be built from Calgary through Edmonton to Peace river.

The probable result of the disallowance conference is exciting much interest. There is a rumor that the C. P. R. branch to Emerson will be purchased or leased, thus saving the province the expense of constructing the R. R. V. R. The C. P. R. are quite willing, but it is said should this be done they will at once obtain control of the Manitoba and North-Western.

OTTAWA, March 7.

Greenway and Martin arrived this afternoon. Greenway intimated that he would insist on full freedom from disallowance in Manitoba. He may agree to the proposition regarding the Emerson branch, but declines to speak positively. Martin states that the feeling in Winnipeg is stronger than ever, and if this mission fails there will be a terrible row up there. The conference between Greenway and Martin and Sir John has been arranged for 11 o'clock to-morrow. People here think Manitoba and the North-West are bound to have sufficient railways as so many people interested in new roads are to be seen around the parliament buildings. Major Bell, Hugh Sutherland, Col. Scoble and T. W. Jackson are actively looking after their respective interests.

In the house to-day Perley introduced a bill to incorporate the Chinook Belt and Peace river railway Co. Daly introduced a bill to confirm the Great North-West Central railway charter. The time of the house was chiefly taken up considering supplies. On the item \$8,850 for N. W. M. P. the question was asked, why Fred. White, comptroller, was stationed in Ottawa, and whether the duties could not be more efficiently performed in Winnipeg. Sir John said it was necessary to have an officer of the department here while the commissioner was in active charge in the North-West. Peter Mitchell complained as to the mode of letting contracts. The effect of the present system was to put contracts into the hands of large firms such as the H. B. Co. and Baker & Co., whereas small traders and settlers should have an opportunity. Sir John explained that the system had been amended and that many supplies were now contracted for by parties in the vicinity of police stations.

WINNIPEG, March 3.

Dismore, conservative, is to oppose Jones in Shoal lake, Manitoba.

Almost the entire block bounded by Lexington and Third Avenues and Forty-First and Forty-Second Streets, New York, was destroyed by fire on March 1st. Loss over one million.

After an adjournment extending over five weeks, the Manitoba legislature re-assembled on Thursday afternoon. After routine business Mr. Greenway announced that he was going to confer with the federal authorities and asked for a two week's adjournment, which was granted. Greenway and Martin left for Ottawa on Saturday. Gelliv, M. P. P. for Cartier, Manitoba, has undoubtedly turned grit.

WINNIPEG, March 6.

The crown prince of Germany is improving. Wm. Elliott, ex-M. P. for Peel, Ont., is dead.

The Sullivan-Mitchell fight takes place on Friday in France.

Geo. Claves, M. P. for Missisquoi, Quebec, died yesterday morning. He was a liberal.

J. H. McTavish, who had just resigned his position as land commissioner of the C. P. R. died suddenly on Monday morning of heart disease.

The strike on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad still continues. The United States Senate has appointed a committee to enquire into the strike.

Michael Davitt writes that 600 of the inhabitants of the Arran Islands on the west coast of Ireland are utterly destitute, and will die soon if no food is sent to them.

Settling up day passed off very satisfactorily in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto and London, indicating that the country is in a prosperous condition. Over five million dollars due in Montreal was safely returned.

WINNIPEG, March 8.

The crown prince of Germany passed a very comfortable day on the 7th. In view of the illness of the Emperor he will return at once to Berlin.

This morning's Call comes out with the headings, "Dumont agitating," "A meeting held at Ratoche at which his letters are read," "The Metis at St. Albert said to be in a starving condition."

The emperor of Germany's condition is considered very critical. After the announcement at 10:30 on the 7th of the emperor's moribund condition Prince Bismarck left the palace and summoned a council of ministers.

The Canadian Pacific Colonization corporation has just registered in London, England, with a capital of £500,000 in 50,000 shares of £10 each to acquire the lands of the Canadian Crown Lands Syndicate in Alberta for settlement purposes. Rev. Canon Hayden is the leading promoter.

WINNIPEG, March 10.

Reported that the Sullivan-Mitchell fight in France resulted in Mitchell being killed by a blow in the neck from Sullivan in the third round.

The death of the Emperor William of Germany was announced on the afternoon of the 8th. He was unconscious for a time but revived sufficiently to sign an order proroguing the Reichstag. He died last night.

An interview between Greenway and Martin and the federal cabinet took place on the 8th. Sir John, Sir Charles Tupper, Sir Hector Langevin, Hon. Messrs. Pope, White and Thompson were present. The result has not transpired; but it is said there was nothing more than a general discussion of the matter.

BATTLEFORD, March 9.

Court opens on the 13th. Tenders are called for the permanent bridge over Battle river.

The police are drilling, training their horses to stand firing from the saddle.

Insp. Morris went to Onion lake on Wednesday to inspect the police post there.

Insp. Howe arrived on Sunday to take command of the police during Major Cotton's absence.

Mrs. P. G. Laurie and Miss Laurie returned from a long visit to Ontario last Friday evening.

The odd-fellows of this place will open a lodge here at once, to be called "Saskatchewan lodge."

Clink has sent a gang of men up the river to get out saw logs. He is putting up his saw-mill in town.

Mr. Clink's span of horses ran away on Thursday, smashing the rig to pieces. Two girls were thrown out but were not injured.

QU'APPELLE, March 7.

The Commercial Hotel stables and adjoining dwelling house were destroyed by fire on Friday night.

LOCAL.

STACE arrived on time on Monday.

W. J. GRAHAM arrived with freight on Friday.

W. R. BREWSTER arrived from Victoria on Friday.

D. BREWSTER was a passenger by Thursday's outgoing stage.

A. CAMERON has been appointed assessor of Sturgeon school district.

N. P. NELSEN was up from Victoria for a supply of goods this week.

L. HIBBARD bought about \$5,000 worth of fur during his recent visit.

B. MCGILLIS arrived on Thursday from Calgary with freight for the H. B. Co.

HAYTER REED, assistant Indian commissioner, left for Saddle lake agency on Friday.

P. BRUNETTE of Fort Saskatchewan has entered the employ of Norris & Carey as clerk.

H. Mandeville of the south side returned from a trip to the old country on Friday of last week.

INSR. CAREY returned on Friday night of last week from an inspecting trip to Victoria and vicinity.

D. McLEOD's gang of lumberers came down from the woods on Wednesday. They have taken out about 2,000 logs.

The stock and book accounts of Cowan & Richard of Battleford, now in the sheriff's hands, amount to over \$11,000.

Rev. Mr. HOWARD late of Edmonton has been elected secretary-treasurer of the Prince Albert agricultural association.

SHIELDS & ASHEN arrived from the woods on Tuesday. They left four teams to complete the contract for 600,000 feet.

W. L. WOOD of the H. B. Co. arrived from the Landing yesterday. Work on the new steamer is progressing satisfactorily.

THE contract for the erection of an addition to the Edmonton school house will not be let until after the meeting of the school board next week.

THE civilians of Fort Saskatchewan gave a return ball to the police of G division on Tuesday evening March 6th in the Palace Hotel. About 35 couples were present. The affair was very successful.

WHEN St. Michael's, Church of England, congregation assembled for service at the public school house on Sunday evening last they were unable to gain admittance, as the door was locked and the key was not to be found. The service will be discontinued for the future.

SENATOR HARDISTY has been appointed inspecting chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company's northern department which extends from Moose Factory on Hudson's Bay to Mackenzie's river on the Arctic ocean and includes Manitoba and the North-West. Mr. Hamilton held the position last.

L. GURNEAU and D. Macauley returned from repairing Battle river bridge on Monday. They say that one of the piers of the bridge is partly undermined rendering it very liable to go out with the ice and high water in the spring. It would require a much larger sum than has been appropriated by the North-West government for the purpose to put the bridge in thorough repair. The Wolf creek bridge is now partly covered with ice, which has formed by the overflow of the of the creek in the winter, and may go out in the spring.

ON Saturday last almost immediately after his arrival Hayter Reid, assistant Indian commissioner, became convinced that it would conduce to the material welfare of the Indians of this agency if the visible supply of flour for immediate distribution was increased. McPherson's teams had passed the day before bound for Saddle lake loaded with flour for that agency and Mr. Reid, seizing on the opportunity to pay Paul by robbing Peter, promptly telegraphed to Fort Saskatchewan to hold the teams when passing there and have 50 sacks of flour taken off. When the teams arrived near the Fort they were met by police, who had mistaken the intent of Mr. Reid's telegram, placed under arrest and taken to Fort Saskatchewan, where they were kept until next day. It is said that two of the teamsters on the train had been engaged on the wrong side during '85, and it was only on the most solemn assurances of their safety by the boys that they could be induced to accompany the train past Fort Saskatchewan. However, all's well that ends well. The Edmonton Indians of the extra supply of flour and McPherson will have a handsome bill against the department for delay occasioned by the action of the assistant commissioner.

THE lost glove advertised for last week awaits its owner at this office.

THE government has granted a section of land on the north side of the Saskatchewan from the town of Prince Albert and also an island in the river opposite C. Mair's residence for a public park.

Mrs. YOUNG and the gentlemen of the Hudson's Bay Company, Edmonton, entertained a number of their friends at the Big House on Thursday evening, 8th inst., at a dancing party. A kettle-drum followed on Friday afternoon.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EDMONTON RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The Annual Meeting of the Edmonton Rifle Association will be held at the office of W. S. Robertson at 7:30 p.m., Tuesday 13th March, 1888. By order.

ESTRAY HORSE.

Came to the premises of the subscriber about the middle of January a light roan horse, saddle marked, white stripe on nose, three white feet, branded "S" on left hip. Very poor. Owner is requested to pay expenses and take away.

GEO. GAGNON.

SOCIAL AND ENTERTAINMENT.

A social and entertainment will be given by the

LADIES OF THE METHODIST CHURCH

In the Church on the

EVENING OF THURSDAY, MARCH 22ND.

Tea served from 5 to 7:30 p.m.
Admission 50 cts. Children under 12 half price.

SOCIAL AT FORT SASKATCHEWAN.

A Social in aid of the

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Will be held in Mr. Helmick's, Ft. Saskatchewan on the

EVENING OF THE 10TH INST. AT 7 P.M.

An excellent programme of vocal and instrumental music will be presented. Refreshments will be served. Admission 50 cts.

AUCTION SALE.

ON MONDAY 19TH, MARCH, 1888.

AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.

I will by instructions from the Administrator of the estate of the late James Gille offer for sale at his late residence (west half of section twenty-four (24) township fifty-three (53) range twenty-four (24) west of the fourth (4th) principal meridian) the following property:

3 HORSES, 3 MARES, 1 HEIFER, 1 WAGON, (heavy); 1 CART, Harness, Farm Implements, Household Stuff, Grain, Etc., Etc.

TERMS CASH.

G. A. BLAKE,

Auctioneer.

SCHOOL TAXES.

The tax payers of the school district of Fort Saskatchewan Protestant School District No. 91 are hereby notified that any taxes remaining unpaid on the 15th of March next will be placed in the Sheriff's hands for collection.

By order of Trustees,
S. D. MULKINS,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Fort Saskatchewan, Feb. 20th, 1888.

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton. Subscription—Two Dollars per annum. Advertisements—Standing advertisements, two dollars a line per annum; transient advertisements, ten cents a line for first insertion and five cents a line for each subsequent insertion. FRANK OLIVER, proprietor.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, MARCH 10, 1888.

THE FISHERIES TREATY.

The treaty lately agreed to by the commissioners of Great Britain, the United States and Canada regarding the rights of the States to the fisheries of Canada provides that United States fishermen shall not take fish within three marine miles of Canada's Atlantic shores, or in bays further inshore than where they are ten miles wide. Besides, they are excluded from certain larger bays, and are allowed the navigation of the narrower straits of Canso between Nova Scotia and Cape Breton by special provision. They are not excluded from Hudson Bay. United States fishing vessels are allowed to enter Canadian ports for shelter, wood, water and repairs without port charges, and to sell or tranship fish, purchase supplies and ship crews in case of distress or necessity subject to customs regulations. Canadian vessels have equal privileges in United States ports on the Atlantic coast only. United States fishing vessels must be numbered by the United States to be recognized as such by Canada. The extreme penalty for unlawful fishing is forfeiture of boat and cargo. Should the United States hereafter remove the duty on Canadian fish and fish products their vessels will be allowed to enter Canadian ports freely for the purchase of provisions, seines, lines, etc., with the privilege of trading for bait, transshipment of catch and the shipping of crews. The British commissioners further offered, altogether outside the treaty, to extend the latter privileges to United States fishing vessels for a period of two years from the present time in consideration of the payment of an annual license fee of \$1.50 per ton.

Canada's contentions in this matter under the treaty of 1818 were that she had the sole right to all fisheries for three miles outside a line drawn from headland to headland; which would give her exclusive rights in Hudson's Bay; and that for the protection of her fisheries within these limits it was necessary and she had the right to exclude United States fishing vessels from the privileges of Canadian ports, either altogether or under serious restrictions. Under the present treaty she has abandoned the headland theory, thereby giving up the greater part of the exclusive jurisdiction which she formerly claimed, and has also abandoned many of her restrictions on United States fishing vessels visiting her ports and offered to abandon the remainder for two years in consideration of a license fee of \$1.50 a ton, or forever in consideration of her fish being admitted free of duty to the States. It is apparent that Canada has given up at least half of what she was guaranteed under the treaty of 1818. But she has done more. Taking the late assertions of the present administration as facts, it was necessary for the adequate protection of the fisheries to deny United States fishing vessels the privileges of Canadian ports. If that is true Canada has not only abandoned half her inshore fisheries, but has lost the means of protecting the remaining half. To make more clear the fact that the value of the fisheries retained has been reduced to almost nothing, the commissioners offered to surrender whatever port privileges are yet denied for two years for a merely nominal consideration. A treaty which gives up such a large part of the contentions of the administration which negotiated it can only be termed a surrender, not a treaty. But what marks it most distinctly as an abject surrender of Canadian rights is the fact that while the United States is allowed such important concessions on the Atlantic coast where it has no fisheries of its own, Canadian rights on the Pacific coast where the United States has valuable fisheries are not considered. While Canada abandons her claims to a line from headland to headland the United States is allowed to maintain exclusive jurisdiction over a very large part of the North Pacific coast—a jurisdiction which

it has asserted by sailing and stranding Canadian and British vessels and imprisoning Canadian and British fishermen. A concession made by Canada on the Atlantic if met by one made by the United States on the Pacific would not be a serious matter, but a concession by Canada on the Atlantic while the United States is allowed to uphold the most outrageous pretensions against Canada on the Pacific, where alone it has fisheries to protect, is an admission that the demands of the United States are the measure of Canada's rights.

A joint memorial of the town council and board of trade of Calgary, unanimously endorsed by a public meeting held in Calgary on February 6th has been forwarded to the minister of agriculture. The memorial recites the expenditures made by Canada on behalf of the North-West, and continues: "All of which great expenditures were made for the purpose of facilitating and securing the early settlement and rapid improvement of the public domain, but in view of the fact that during the four and a half years since the railway was opened to the foot of the Rocky mountains, these Territories have not received, and Alberta with the rest has not received, the share of desirable emigrants leaving the old world to seek homes in the new, which their merits entitle them to, which the government so confidently expected and the people so earnestly wish for. As it has now become a demonstrated fact that Alberta from the extent and richness of its agricultural lands, the succulent properties of its native grasses, the temperate character of its climate, the abundance of pure water, good timber, coal and minerals, is better adapted for settlement than any of the other Canadian or American territories. Therefore your memorialists humbly petition and pray in order that the wise designs of the government in making these expenditures may soon be realized, you will bring the special claims of the district of Alberta before the government and cause an amount not less than \$3,000 to be placed in the estimates for the year 1888 to assist in defraying the expenses of an agent to be sent to Great Britain for six months, especially in the interests of the district of Alberta, and pay the necessary cost of advertising in rural British papers. We further pray that the agent to be sent shall be a practical agriculturist from Alberta and that in the selection of the agent you will do us the honor to advise with the mayor and council and board of trade of Calgary, feeling sure that they could assist you in selecting a gentleman not only of agricultural experience but capable of writing and speaking in public and answering all possible questions in reference to the resources of the district."

By a late regulation all postal matter except closed parcels will pass between Canada and the United States without extra postage. Parcels closed so that the contents cannot be examined will not be allowed to pass the lines. When postal matter received at the Canada exchange office is found to be dutiable it will be transferred to the customs officers, who will give notice to the person to whom it is addressed, and hold it until the duty is paid. If such parcel is not claimed and the duty paid within thirty days from notice it will be sent to the dead letter office. The registration charge on letters sent from Canada to the United States since March 1st is two cents in addition to the ordinary postage, and the ordinary two cent registration stamp must be used. On all other matter for the United States the registration charge will be five cents in addition to the ordinary postage, for which the ordinary five cent green registered stamp must be used. The limit of weight for closed parcels sent to the United Kingdom is now 4 pounds instead of 3 pounds, as hitherto.

The following paragraph in the speech from the throne relates to a local government for the North-West: "The growth of the North-West Territories renders expedient an improvement in the system of government and legislation affecting those portions of the Dominion, and a bill for that purpose will be laid before you."

Sir A. P. Caron, minister of militia, is mentioned as the next lieutenant-governor of the North-West. He would be much preferable to Royal.

motion

**BEST
AMERICAN
HEAD-LIGHT**

OIL

AT

BROWN & CURRY'S.

3 CARLOADS

GROCERIES

JUST ARRIVED

Including

**FLOUR,
BACON,
LARD,
HAMS,
COD FISH,
VINEGAR,
ETC., ETC.**

BROWN & CURRY.

A. MACDONALD & CO.

GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Just received

**One Car-Load Sugars,
General Groceries,
Cut Nails and
Building Paper.**

PER STEAMER NORTH-WEST.

**Winnipeg Flour,
McMillan Strong Baker's,
McMillan Roller Process.**

**OUR STOCK IN
GROCERIES,
DRY GOODS,**

**HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
DRUGS, &c., &c.**

**Is now complete and prices lower than ever.
Give us a call and be convinced.**

A. MACDONALD & CO.

P. DALY & CO.

Seg to inform you that their stock is complete in

**PATENT MEDICINES, DRUGS, SPICES, FANCY
GROCERIES, FINE TEAS, COFFEES, ETC.,
ALMONDS, RAISINS, FIGS, DATES, CANDIES,
ICING SUGAR, CITRUS, LEMON & ORANGE
PEEL, COCOA, CHOCOLATE, GELATINE,
CUSTARD POWDER, EGG POWDER,**

BAKING POWDER,

**CORN AND SILVER GLOSS STARCH, YEAST GEMS,
ETC., ETC.**

**Jobbers in Cigars—Finest Brands—lowest
prices.**

Agents for the Starr Kidney Pads.

P. DALY & CO.

Chemists and Druggists, Edmonton.

1888

STOCK

COMPLETE.

ALBERTA

**BOOT AND SHOE
HOUSE.**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

STEWART & BANNERMAN.

**EDMONTON STATIONERY & JEWELRY
STORE.**

All the Leading American Watches in stock

BOOKS, WRITING MATERIAL, ETC.

E. RAYMER & CO.

Watches and Jewelry promptly repaired.

**A complete stock of
B. LAURENCE'S SPEK.**

NORRIS & CAREY,

JOBBERS

—AND—

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA.

BALLENTYNE YATES,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST.

**Studio temporarily at T. B. Henderson's,
Main street. Photographs, Groups, Views,
etc. Also Gem Tintypes delivered finished
in first-class style in thirty minutes. A
large stock of first-class material just arriv-
ed. Now is your time to leave your orders
for a real good Card, Cabinet, Group or
Tintype. Good workmanship guaranteed at
moderate prices.**

ROYAL MAIL AND STAGE LINE

**making weekly trips between Calgary
and Edmonton. Leaves Calgary every Thurs-
day morning, making close connection with
the train which leaves Winnipeg on the pre-
ceding Monday morning, and arrives at Ed-
monton on the following Monday evening.
Leaves Edmonton on Thursday morning and
arrives at Calgary on the following Monday.
Passage \$25; 50 lbs. baggage free. Express
matter addressed in care of the undersigned
will be forwarded without delay, and the ad-
vance charges paid by us. Rates, 10 cts. a
pound from Calgary. LEESON & SCOTT,
mail contractors, Calgary.**

**J. WALTER, Carriage-maker and Boat
builder, Ft. Edmonton ferry landing,
South side. Arrived by North-West and
will be worked up to order or sold cheap for
cash, a large stock of Oak Plank, from inch
upwards, Wagon Tongues, Buggy Tongues,
Buggy Shafts, Buggy and Wagon Spokes,
Felloes and Wheels, common and four foot
wagon Neck Yokes, Seat Springs, etc. Four
New Boats, medium size, now on hand.**

TO INTENDING SETTLERS.

At a late meeting Messrs. W. Johnstone Walker and Chas. L. Shaw were appointed a committee to communicate with certain parties connected with the crofter movement in Scotland, with a view to directing their attention to the special advantages which Northern Alberta offers as a field for the settlement of that class. In pursuance of this object the following letter has been addressed by Mr. Walker to Alexander Mackenzie, editor of the "Scottish Highlander," of Inverness.

DEAR SIR, — I learn from the "Globe" of a recent date that it is your intention shortly to start for British Columbia, with the view of selecting a suitable district for the settlement of a number of crofters from Inverness shire. And as I have very recently opened communication with Alexander Morrison, Esq., of Stornoway, who intends soon to start on the same mission, I now take the liberty of bringing before your notice a few facts that make this part of the North-West specially suitable for the object that you have in view.

Edmonton is beautifully situated on the North Saskatchewan river, on which small steamers ply to and from Winnipeg, and is, owing to its many natural advantages (including fertility of soil, which is not surpassed in the North-West) admirably adapted for mixed farming and stock raising. Its central position, its abundance of timber, its limitless wealth of coal, and its immense tracts of fertile plain, together with its healthful climate, promise to make this portion of the North-West settle up and develop with great rapidity on the arrival of the railway. Indeed many predict that ere long Edmonton will be a second Winnipeg to a still further North-West.

One of the principal advantages that the North-West has to offer is that the extent of rich, rolling prairie is so vast that the settler can select his 320 acres and commence to break up his land at once, without the expense and delay occasioned by clearing. And yet we have sufficient timber for all ordinary purposes, there being as it were alternate timber and fertile prairie land. This is of great importance as it enables the settler to have a return the first year. The North-West has room for all the British crofters that choose to come, and still, like Oliver Twist, ask for more. It is not so in British Columbia. Bearing on this point is the following, which appears in a recent issue of the "Ottawa Journal." It is entitled, "An opinion from British Columbia on the emigration scheme."

"Capt. Irving, of Victoria, B. C., who was in town yesterday, expressed himself pretty freely on the big scheme for settling the Highland crofters on Vancouver Island. He is one of the biggest steamboat owners on the Pacific coast, and appears to know what he is talking about. 'The scheme,' he said, 'is a wild one. The crofters would prove a desirable class of people, but in order to benefit the country they will have to arrive in small numbers. To bring out six thousand crofters at once means ruin for all. From three to four hundred could be placed annually without trouble. There are special circumstances in connection with Vancouver Island which go to make it impossible for wholesale immigration to succeed. Farming lands cannot be cleared except for a considerable sum per acre, and the crofters possess little capital. It is doubtful whether the provincial government will support any scheme requiring a guarantee of \$750,000 to bring out the immigrants. People on the coast are nearly all of my opinion in the matter, and we are glad to find that our number, Mr. Chisholm, now in Ottawa, holds the same views."

Prior to 1881 the majority of those who settled here came from British Columbia, with little or nothing, and the most of them are now in good circumstances. Their opinion is that the advantages which the North-West has to offer the agriculturist and the breeder of stock are greater than can be had elsewhere. British Columbia certainly has the advantage over us in timber, but we have more than an equivalent in our vast expanse of fertile prairie; and, as I have already remarked, we have sufficient timber for all ordinary purposes.

Not a few of the settlers here are from the island of Lewis, and quite a number are from different parts of Scotland, and as a matter of course the "Weekly Scotsman" is perused with much interest by many of us. From it we have gathered full particulars regarding the very severe trials to which so many of the Scottish crofters are at present subjected, and we cannot but contrast the hardships of their present lot with the comfort and plenty that could not fail to be theirs were they to settle here, where a warm welcome awaits them.

The men who are most likely to succeed here are British farmers, blest with physical strength, who can do all manner of agricultural work themselves, and who are possessed of some little capital. Men, too, of larger capital who have experience in cattle. To this class Edmonton offers great inducements. Another class who could settle here with great advantage are the Scottish croft-

ers, for whom, if the government will but extend assistance, this portion of the North-West is specially suitable. The scenery in and around Edmonton is, without exaggeration, far finer than any to be found between here and Winnipeg. Many of the lakes in this district are well stocked with fish. This might with advantage be turned into a profitable industry.

The distance between Edmonton and Calgary (which is on the C. P. R. and is our nearest point of railway) is 300 miles; and the question may naturally arise: "Being so far from a railway, how is the surplus grain, etc., disposed of?" Well sir, as yet we consume nearly all that is produced, but it will be very different when the railway reaches us, which it must do by and by. Then, instead of thousands, millions of bushels of grain will be raised, and which for quality is even now second to none.

It must be borne in mind that Edmonton as a place of settlement is of but recent date, and yet, sir, we have four churches, Presbyterian, Methodist, Episcopalian and Roman Catholic, a public school, a weekly newspaper, four saw and two grist mills, telegraphic communication, telephone communication with twelve places of business, six members of the legal fraternity, one of whom by the way (Mr. C. H. Connon, M. A.) is a son of the late distinguished grammarian, and two members of the medical profession, etc., etc. Nor are we without those lighter amusements which to some are matters of no small account. Parties, readings and concerts have been more than usually numerous this winter. Our Edmonton Glee club recently gave a concert of high class music that would have pleased even a critical Edinburgh audience.

Then as regards the price of provisions, clothing, etc., I must say that they are now exceedingly reasonable. Coal of the best quality is delivered for \$3.50 per ton (about fourteen shillings.)

Should you think of honoring us with a visit, I am authorized to state that if on arrival at Montreal you telegraph to us the date at which you expect to arrive at Calgary it will give us much pleasure to have a conveyance awaiting you there, and we will willingly defray all expenses of the trip from and to Calgary.

It will give me much pleasure to supply you with any further information that you might wish to obtain regarding this subject. And trusting that it may result in our being honored with a visit from you

I am, dear sir, yours respectfully,
W. J. WALKER,
P.S.—Should you be in Edinburgh before starting for Canada my brother (D. Johnstone Walker, of the firm of Bell & Bradburn, publishers) will be happy to give you further information regarding this subject.
W. J. W.

BELMONT SCHOOL.

Honor roll for February, 1888. Highest marks possible in each class 300.
CLASS IV., senior—John A. McLeod 216, Willie McKay 201, Simon Borwick 195, Albert Fraser 186.
CLASS IV., junior—Geo. Fraser 196, Geo. Price 192, Mary McLeod 171.
CLASS III.—Maggie McLeod 222, John Coleman 180.
CLASS II., senior—Flora Fraser 239, Lottie Coleman 229, Jane Price 222.
CLASS II., junior—Maggie Fraser 223, Thomas Price 193.
CLASS I.—Dolma McLeod, 190, Willie Fraser 114.
Average attendance 18, number on roll 25 School open 204 days.
JAMES B. STRELE, Teacher.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

SPRING UNDERCLOTHING.

W. Johnstone Walker has now on hand a very large assortment of the above, and as they are all of the best material and workmanship, and are being sold at surprisingly moderate prices, Ladies will find it a great saving of time and money to purchase the ready-made articles.

Fine assortment of Fancy Beaded Sets for Dress Fronts, Etc. Also a splendid stock of General Fancy Goods. To arrive immediately a fresh supply of Sitting-Room and Bed Room Furniture and House Furnishings generally.

Prices to suit the times.
Terms Strictly CASH.
W. JOHNSTONE WALKER.
Direct Importer of English Goods

TEACHER WANTED.

Male or female, with second or third class certificate; for the Sturgeon school district; duties to commence on April 1st. School open for the summer term. Address,
GEO. S. LONG,
Edmonton, Alberta.

Sturgeon, Jan. 27th, 88.

TEACHER WANTED.

Holding 2nd or 3rd class certificate, for the East Edmonton school; summer term. Apply stating terms to
EDWARD BEALE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Pursuant to the Statute 22nd and 23rd, Vic. chap. 35, notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having claims or demands against the estate of James Gille, late of the west half (1) of section twenty-four (24), township fifty-three (53), range twenty-four (24), west of the fourth (4th) principal meridian, in the North-West Territories, farmer, deceased, who died on or about the thirty-first day of December, 1887, are hereby requested to send or deliver to the undersigned John Coleman, Edmonton P. O., the administrator (duly appointed) of the said estate on or before the first day of May, 1888, a statement in writing of their names and addresses and the full particulars of their claims and demands and the securities (if any) held by them.

And notice is hereby further given that after the date last aforesaid the said administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall have had notice, and the said administrator will not be liable for the said assets, or any part thereof, to any person or persons of whose claim or claims he shall not have had notice.

JOHN COLEMAN,
Administrator.
Edmonton, Alberta, 20th February, 1888.

NOTICE.



TO MILLERS AND OTHERS IN THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AND THROUGHOUT MANITOBA.

Sealed Tenders, accompanied by One Hundred Pound Samples, and endorsed "Tenders for Flour," will be received at the undersigned Indian Agencies, in the North-West Territories, up to Monday the sixteenth of April, 1888.

AGENT.

H. Martineau... The Narrows, Lake Manitoba.
J. A. Markle... Birtle.
J. J. Campbell... Moose Mountain.
A. McDonald... Crooked Lakes.
W. S. Grant... Assiniboine Reserve.
H. L. Reynolds... File Hills.
J. B. Lash... Muscowpetung's Reserve.
H. Keith... Touchwood Hills.
J. Finlayson... Mistowasis Reserve.
R. C. McKenzie... Duck Lake.
P. J. Williams... Battleford.
G. G. Mann... Onion Lake.
J. A. Mitchell... Victoria.
W. C. de Ballinhard... Edmonton.
S. B. Lucas... Peace Hills.
W. Peckington... Blood Reserve.
M. Begg... Blackfoot Crossing.
F. C. Cornish... Sarcee Reserve.

Forms of tender, giving full particulars relative to the quality, quantity and points of delivery of flour required may be had on application to the Department of Indian Affairs, Ottawa; to the Indian Commissioner for Manitoba and the North-West Territories at Regina; to E. McColl, Winnipeg; or to any of the above named Indian Agents; no tender will be entertained unless it is made on one of these forms. Every tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque, approved by the Indian Agent of the District, for at least five per cent. of the amount thereof, which will be forfeited if the tenderer declines to enter into a contract based on this tender when called upon to do so, or if he fails to fulfil his contract to the satisfaction of the Department. If the tenderer prefers to do so he may deposit with the Agent, in lieu of an accepted cheque, the notes of any Chartered Bank in Canada to an equal amount.

Tenders will be entertained for a portion or for the whole quantity of flour required at any given point.

For particulars and conditions see forms of tender.

The lowest, or any tender, not necessarily accepted.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy of the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Department of Indian Affairs, Ottawa, 10th February, 1888.

BANKING.

LAFFERTY & SMITH,
BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
EDMONTON, REGINA, MOONWING AND CALGARY.
P. G. GRAY, Manager.

P. DALY,

BANKER,
Drafts issued and collections made.
Office, P. Daly & Co's. Drug Store,
Edmonton.

GRAND DISPLAY OF NEW GOODS

JOHN A. McDOUGALL'S.

The store is literally crammed full from cellar to garret of as fine a stock of New Goods as ever came into the North-West, and still there is more to follow.

In Dry Goods I am showing some very choice Dress Goods, White and Colored Cachemires, Flannel, Twill and Cheek Whickeys, Flannel, Wool and Union Druggies, Ladies' Mantle Cloths, Mantles, Jackets and Jerseys, New Prints, Gingham, Shirtings, Lace Curtains, Large Double Black Wool Shawls, Shawls large and small, Hairs and Canada Tweeds, Etc., Etc.

In Ladies' and Children's fine woollen goods such as Shoulder and Neck Shawls, Fascinators, Hoods, Wool Dresses and Jackets, Cuffs, Booties, Mitts and Gloves, the stock truly beggars description and requires to be seen to be appreciated. Many lines are going off so fast that I am already preparing another order to come by express.

In Men's Goods have a splendid stock. Underclothing, Mitts, Socks, Gloves, Cardigan Jackets, Mufflers, Sashes, Fur Caps, Fire White and Colored Dress Shirts, Ties, Etc., Etc.

A large Stock of Clothing, Overcoats, Etc. to arrive in a few days.

Have also opened out a large stock of Men's, Women's and Children's Boots and Shoes of all kinds, Moccasins, Overshoes, Etc., Etc.

A large stock of Fancy Goods opened. Stock of Groceries will be found Complete. Goods are being sold very cheap. Cash Only, or Fur, Oats, Butter or Eggs.

JOHN A. McDOUGALL.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the exclusive right to ferry over the North Saskatchewan river at Ft. Saskatchewan will be sold by Public Auction by the undersigned at the Palace Hotel on Tuesday (the 20th day of March, 1888, at 8 o'clock p. m.

The time, limits, rates and terms of the license and security required are as follows:

1. TIME:—Two years from the first day of January, 1888.

2. LIMITS:—Three miles up and three miles down the stream from the point of crossing.

3. RATES:—For every double vehicle, load or unloaded, including two horses or other draught animals and driver 50c
For every vehicle, loaded or unloaded, drawn by single horse or other animal with driver, 25c
For every horse or other animal with rider, 20c
For every horse, mule, ox or cow without vehicle or rider, 5c
For every passenger other than the driver of any single or double vehicle, or the rider of any animal, 5c
For every animal more than two attached to any vehicle 10c
For every pig, sheep, calf or dog 5c
For all articles or goods not in a vehicle over one hundred pounds, per 100 lbs 2c
For every foot passenger 10c

But double these rates may be exacted in every case in which the ferry is used after nine o'clock in the evening or before six o'clock in the morning.

4. TERMS:—Subject to the conditions and penalties of the Ordinance respecting Ferries, the licensee shall, on the opening of the river in the spring of 1888, provide at the crossing place a cable or swing Ferry; the scow or vessel being not less than thirty feet in length by twelve feet in breadth, of sufficient strength to carry safely over the said river in ordinary weather, at least one double wagon loaded to the extent of three thousand pounds with two horses or other draught animals attached and fitted in every other respect to the satisfaction of such person as may be appointed to inspect the same.

5. SECURITY:—Two approved sureties in the penal sum of Five hundred dollars each.

GEO. A. BLAKE,
Auctioneer.

HUNGRY INDIANS.

A public interview between the assistant Indian commissioner and the chiefs Alexandre and Michel, with their councillors, was held at the police barracks, Edmonton, on Thursday forenoon. Major de Balinhard, Indian agent, Supt. Griesbach, Insp. Casey, H. S. Yonny, of the H. B. Co., Rev. Pere Blanchet, D. Maloney and others were present. John Rowland of St. Albert interpreted for the Indians and Mr. Reed employed his own interpreter.

Mr. Reed said he had come in pursuance of his promise of the day before to hear what the Indians had to say.

Alexandre said he spoke as it might be for God and for the government on behalf of the poor people who could not speak for themselves. "I don't depend on what you are doing here—both of you (Messrs. Reed and de Balinhard). Everything has been going badly since you two came here. We consider that you have acted against the law. It is you who have caused the government cattle to be killed. You knew last fall that game and fish had failed in this country. You have come from far and you have seen no track of anything to kill and eat. You see how miserable the Indians are here, and when you go back you will tell them all is well."

Mr. Reed—You told me all this when I saw you before, and I gave you your answer then. The government is pretty well aware of the facts of the case. My business here is to report the facts to the government, which I will do.

Alexandre—What I say is truth, as every one who is here knows. Because it is true I sent the telegram to Sir John. I have waited for an answer, but have got none. I am not as wise as you. I look like a dog before you, but I have a mind to think of these things. I follow the track of the law and am not ashamed. White men would do as we have done. We killed our cattle from hunger. Hunger might make us kill each other. It is as you were pushing us to do evil. That we have eaten our horses and the cattle that the government gave us should be blamed on you. What the poor people are saying every day rings in my ears. We do not depend on you.

Mr. Reed—Does he mean that the promises I made him yesterday won't be kept?

Alexandre—I am talking not of what is ahead but of what is behind, since last fall. It is since then we have eaten the cattle.

Michel—When we were forced with hunger we went to the agent here. He spoke well to us but that did not fill us. When matters did not improve we said, Let us see how it is farther away. We got no answer from the telegram we sent. We see that nothing is going right from Regina. You knew that it was a hard year with us. If you wanted to save us why did you not send the food while the roads were good. The Indians had asked for 500 sacks of flour this winter. He heard that only 300 sacks had been sent. "Perhaps Sir John does not know we are starving."

Replying to Mr. Reed Michel said that before sending the telegram they had gone to the agent and asked for food. They knew that next day was ration day, but they did not wait to see what would be given them on that day.

Mr. Reed said that the total number of sacks of flour asked for was 500, but the department were using their judgment about the time for delivery.

Mr. de Balinhard said that was the trouble; 200 were not to be delivered till June.

Mr. Reed—The object of the government in not sending the flour sooner was to assist the farmers of the country by buying as much as possible from them. It was not until late in the fall that the department found they could not get enough flour here. It had to be brought all the way from Winnipeg. The contractor met with many accidents and did not get in when agreed. The government would have delivered the flour sooner if they could.

Replying to Mr. Reed Michel said that he had two cattle of his own and had had five pigs, but they had starved to death. He had earned money by freighting but had not yet received it. His son had earned some and had received it.

Rev. Father Blanchet, at Michel's request, conversed with Mr. Reed in French.

Ma-mo-na-wa-ta, of Stoney Plain, said, "I have been called a coward for not killing cattle. It is true. I am a coward and have killed none. I am glad to see you here, and am surprised that you have come now when everything is scarce. This one and that one is naked. The wives are freezing for lack of clothing. Why is the clothing now lying in the store on the reserve not distributed? When you go those you leave behind will not do as you promise. They seem to be above you. If your promises are not carried out after you leave I will kill cattle as others do. The only way to get anything from the agent you sent us is to flatter him. I have always wanted you to look favorably on me. You put an eye—the law—into my hand. I did not break it and neither have these others. We are trying to gain what the Queen promised us. What we gain we like to have in

our hands. We want these promises fulfilled now.

Skene knee blamed the Regina officials and accused them of misusing the money placed in their hands by the government for the benefit of the Indians. He said, "You do not expend as much this year as before. When we could help ourselves you helped us more, this year we cannot help ourselves and you help us less. Do you promise to give us three meals a day until the ice is gone, or is this increase of food to be only for one day? When we see that you will help us we will thank you."

Mr. Reed—I am here on behalf of the government to see whether the Indians are able to provide for themselves or not. After making enquiries I find that they require more rations. Consequently I increased them, and will allow them a reasonable quantity until such time as those who are able go off to hunt. The government does not wish any one to suffer from lack of food. But though the government aids the Indians, and in most cases very liberally, the Indians are expected to aid themselves by every means in their power. Some Indians receive a great deal of provisions, others only a little and others none at all, according to circumstances. As I told you, my promises are being kept and both flour and meat are being sent out to you so that you will not want. A few Indians are out hunting, and are doing remarkably well. Alexandre himself has killed thirty deer this winter and two others whom I met have killed 90. I know it is hard to get out and hunt, the snow is so deep, but some can help themselves. Michel said a day or two ago on his reserve, "If these promises are fulfilled we are happy." They are being fulfilled.

Alexandre said he had killed thirty deer, but he was the best hunter in this part of the country. Others could not do as he had done. There were not more than twenty deer left in this vicinity. "You know it is deep snow and a hard season. You knew these things before. If you had opened your eyes before things would not be as they are. But you did not want to see; you want to do nothing but gather money. Your name is neither good with Indians or whites—neither of you."

Mr. Reed—We know many things, but we did not know whether or not there was going to be fish or game.

A young man said he had lost his wife and two children by hunger, and as he was now alone he could manage to support himself.

Mr. Reed said if the government thought he could earn his living it would not help him at all.

Alexandre said he understood that the government said, if you help yourselves we will help you; not, if you help yourselves we will leave you off.

Another councillor said, I am a coward, but when I hear my children cry from hunger I kill cattle. I think of you as the cold; you want to kill all on the reserves.

Alexandre—You were sent word last spring about sickness on the reserves. On my own reserve many have died of sickness and hunger. Medicine is no use without food. Thirty have died on my own reserve, and fifteen besides. Five of my own children have died, most of them grown up. I sent word every day but you would do nothing for me. You think what I say of the sickness is not true. I tell you in your ears you lie when you say you take the part of the sick children.

Mr. Jim had been used to working for the whites. This winter he could get no work. There was no game and no fish, and he had nearly starved to death depending on the Indian department. He did not go to the whites to sell his country. They came to him to buy it, and now they would not pay the price.

Mr. Reed ordered dinner to be provided for the Indians, and assured them that they would receive the increase of rations promised.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Saturday morning, March 10th, 1888. Reported for the BULLETIN by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

	Max.	Min.
Saturday	3	—38
Sunday	5	—38
Monday	13	—39
Tuesday	19	—3
Wednesday	10	—2
Thursday	16	—15
Friday	8	—22
Saturday	8	—13

Barometer falling, 27.640.

FOUND.

Near Egg Lake, south of Victoria, in November, 1887, one red and one black horse, no brands. Owner can recover by applying personally to the undersigned, proving property and paying all expenses.

JOHN P. ANDERSON.
January 27th, 1888.

TERRITORIES LAND ACT TRANSFERS

For sale at the BULLETIN office.

CHURCHES.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Hours of Sunday service: All-Saints 11 a.m., St. Michael's 6.30 p.m. W.N.

ST. JOACHIM'S, R. C. CHURCH, Edmonton.—Mass at 10.30 a.m. every Sunday, Sermon in English, French and Cree. Afternoon services at 3 o'clock. H. GRANDIN, O.M.I.

METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA. Rev. G. H. Long, Pastor. Hours of service: Edmonton—7 p.m. until March 1st; 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. from March 1st until April 1st. Sabbath school at 2.30. Sturgeon River—Jan. 22nd; Feb. 5th, 19th; March 5th, 18th; April 1st, at 3 p.m. Clover Bar—Jan. 29th; Feb. 26th; March 25th, at 8 p.m.

EDMONTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Pastor, the Rev. D. G. McQueen, B. A. Sabbath services: Edmonton 11 a.m. (except Jan. 22nd, Feb. 19th, March 18th) and 7 p.m. Sabbath school at 2 p.m. Belmont, Jan. 8, 22; Feb. 5, 19, Mar. 4, 18, at 2.30 p.m. Sturgeon, Jan. 1, 29, Feb. 26, Mar. 25, at 3 p.m. Clover Bar, Jan. 15, Feb. 12, Mar. 11, at 3 p.m. Ft. Saskatchewan, Jan. 22, Feb. 19, Mar. 18, at 10.30 a.m.

LONDON ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

The best weekly illustrated paper in the world. Every issue an artistic and literary treat.

To those interested in British affairs, political, literary or social, it offers the information they require at a cheaper rate, a less expenditure of time and with greater assurance of impartiality and accuracy than any other publication.

The American edition, in every way the exact copy of the original English edition, will be furnished to paid-in-advance subscribers to the BULLETIN at \$3.50 per year. Ten dollars will pay two new yearly subscriptions to the BULLETIN and the News.

THE ECHO.

The best and the cheapest weekly paper published. The new home story paper. 56 columns of sparkling stories, mirthful miscellany and the cream of literary currency. The regular price of The Echo is a Dollar a Year. It is furnished with the BULLETIN at \$2.60, and every subscriber to both papers is entitled to a choice from the offers in the Dollar Department of The Echo Premium Book List, the book or books selected being sent free, postpaid, to any address anywhere in the United States. The Echo alone will be sent with Premium Books upon receipt of a Dollar addressed to

THE ECHO, Detroit, Mich.

Agents for The Echo are wanted every where upon liberal terms.

THE SUN.

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

Independent in politics.

The leading and popular paper of the CANADIAN NORTH-WEST.

Has a circulation greater than the combined circulation of the other Winnipeg dailies, and is recognized as the

"GREAT ADVERTISING MEDIUM."

It is the brightest, newest and widest read of all the Manitoba papers.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

Daily, 6 months, \$5 1 year, \$10
Weekly, 6 months, 85c 1 year, 1.50
Strictly in Advance.

Advertising rates moderate, and published in every issue of the Daily and Weekly.

Address, "THE SUN,"
Winnipeg.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Public notice is hereby given that His Honor the Lieutenant Governor has this day been pleased to order that Sittings of the Supreme Court of the North-West Territories, for the Judicial District of Northern Alberta shall be held within the said District at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on the days and at the places following, namely:—
Calgary:—The second Tuesday in April, July and November in each and every year.
Edmonton:—The second Monday in May and October in each and every year.

By Command,
A. E. FORGET,
Secretary.

Lieutenant Governor's Office, Regina, N. W.

PROFESSIONAL.

WATSON & CONNOR,

BARRISTERS, ADVOCATES, &c.
GEORGE A. WATSON. C. H. CONNOR, M. A.

ROBERT STRACHAN, Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public and Conveyancer, Edmonton, Alberta; Office, Main Street, Edmonton, opposite Fraser avenue.

D. J. A. TOFIELD,

St. George's Hospital, London,
Temporary residence and consulting room,
second log house east of Mr. Cameron's store.

J. U. PRIEUR,

BARRISTER, AVOCAT, ETC.,

ST. ALBERT.

H. C. WILSON, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCUCHEUR.
Office next Daily's Drug Store. Consultation hours:—11 a.m. to 1 p.m. Sundays 4 to 6 p.m. Orders for visits can be left at residence after 1 p.m.

SHAW & PRINCE,

BARRISTERS, ADVOCATES, ETC.,
AVOCATS, SOLICITEURS, ETC.,
Edmonton, Alberta, N. W. T.
CHARLES L. SHAW. ANTONIO PRINCE.

HOTELS.

JASPER HOUSE, north side of Main street. The only brick building in Edmonton. First-class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. Good stabling in connection. J. GOODRIDGE, Proprietor.

HOTEL DU CANADA, Edmonton, south side of Main street. First class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. Meals at all hours. Good feed stable in connection. X. ST. JEAN, Proprietor.

ROYAL HOTEL, REILLY & MARTIN, Proprietors. The Royal still continues to be the leading hotel in Calgary and no expense or pains on the part of the proprietors will be spared to keep it so. Table First-Class. Public patronage respectfully solicited.

EDMONTON HOTEL the pioneer house of entertainment west of Portage la Prairie. An extensive addition has been made to this establishment which now offers superior accommodation to my old patrons and the travelling public. A first-class billiard room Good stabling attached. DONALD ROSS Proprietor.

ALBERTA HOTEL.—North side Main street, Edmonton, Alberta, N. W. T.

This well known establishment continues to furnish first class accommodation to travellers and the public generally. The cuisine is under the management of Mr. F. Pagerie, whose skill in his department is well known in Manitoba and the North-West. Good stabling and livery attached. Every attention paid to the requirements of guests.
L. KELLY, Proprietor.

BUSINESS.

MARRIAGE LICENSES may be obtained at THE HERMITAGE.

P. BYRNES.—Boots and Shoes made to order. Main Street Edmonton. Opposite BULLETIN office.

NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP.—Near Norris & Carey's store, Edmonton. Horse-shoeing and General Jobbing. Terms cash. EDMUND LYONS.

LIVERY, FEED, and SALE STABLES. Potatoes, Oats, and all kinds of Feed kept constantly on hand for sale. M. McCauley, Main Street, Edmonton.

J. F. SMITH.—LIVERY, FEED & SALE STABLE. Adjoining Hotel du Canada, Main street, Edmonton. Oats and feed constantly on hand. Good drivers to let at any hour.

GEO. P. SANDERSON,

GENERAL BLACKSMITH.
HORSESHOEING A SPECIALTY.
Shop in rear of A. Macdonald & Co.'s store.

JAMES McDONALD, Builder and Contractor. Sash and doors on hand and made to order. Plans and estimates of buildings furnished. Everything done with neatness and despatch. Office and shop, Main st. Edmonton.

THE LATEST STYLES IN LADIES' Winter Hats, Trimmings, etc., etc., opposite Norris & Carey's.
MASTLE MAKING A SPECIALTY.
Apprentices wanted.

FARM FOR SALE. Mile and a half from Edmonton, south side, 25 acres under cultivation. House, outbuildings and spring creek on the place. For particulars apply to D. McKILLAY, Edmonton, P. O.